LABOR MUST HAVE A CHANCE THEY LEAVE ST. PETERSBURG.

BY SPEAKER REED.

N RONEST DOLLAR AND AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THEIR FIRST VISIT IS TO VIENNA-WHY IT IS SAID HE IS EXPECTED TO ASSUME OFFICE ON SEP-

THE WORKINGMAN TO EARN IT SURE TO BRING BACK PROSPERITY-A BIG

REPUBLICAN MASS-MEETING AT OLD ORCHARD.

Old Orchard, Me., Aug. 25.—The feature of the great Republican mass-meeting here this afternoon was the address of Thomas B. Reed, who

struggle with evil here below, but we should commence this upertunity to labor, which is the for a sound currency, which is the for a sound currency, whereby wes the just and undiminished and for National honor, which of individual honor and the nal prospectity. (Cheers.) great primeval curse that in a should man eat bread has tider view of the great cycles be the foundation of all sounds and all permanent power, is labor as his deadlest for, is dearest triend. Nations no less as the stools of war, but tun energy directed by wise hy pence and coodwill. Batterish less and loss and loss and haves, in the stools and navies.

ches to which the glories of is are but the glitter of the ich the sheen of all the jewels the gleam of the glowworm in

MAN ALONE THE MASTER

Man alone has mastery of the earth and sea and ed into the light of day.

Only by combination each with the other can great ation each with the other can great
No more striking proof of this
e found than in that complex union
makes up the modern nation and
But while men must be united
prises, the nature of man craves
i individuality. Modern union and
conderfully complex, conditions of
have drawbacks and sorrows which
their own. The sachems of Newfinancial troubles, no strikes. The
on was as simple as a string of
central Africa to-day banks never
as are never dishonered, for neither
ks are needful for their kind of
the factory system rendered
workmen needful there was less
almost no progress, and there was
the toilers of the profits and the

y goed sense (Applause.)
Neither loud indignation nor flowery speech, weither great promises nor wild harangues, will help any man out of disaster or any nation out of hard times. Temper will not even untie a shoeting, and the harder you push a rope the more it will not go anywhither.

CAUSES OF PROSPERITY.

What are the causes of prosperity, and what are the causes of panies? Are they mysterious things beyond human ken? If you will analyze you will find that whatever the remote causes are, and they are different every time, the immediate cause of prosperity is the confidence of all the people in each other and in the situation in the future. When each other, then prosperity reigns. After to relans for some time, longer or shorter, ask that hard times are permanently done ith and get wild, and overprosperity sets or some when men and the sets of the sets and panic and hard times follow, who climb out of our troubles, slow. While we are climbing that a lovely period that climbing that a lovely period that climbing the state of Miller

ENGLAND IN 1875.

there had been prosperous for a long time. The hum of industry was heard all over the land, Men's eyes looked into each other with trust and faith in all mankind. Capital was accumulated in legiti-mats business, which is the supply of each other's mate business, which is the supply of each other's wants. Ther accommidated capital, eager for employment, burst the restraints of safety and special ton set in. Cannendes were formed to do everything under the sun, and lend everybody money, from the Canrol Hussin to the King of the Mospital Shores. Freity soon, after a slight drain of abilit occurred to some one to flure up all these contracts, and the assonished nation found that England had agreed to lend more money than there was in the world, twice over. Then the bubble most Merchanis failed builds hooke, universal fishings noured over the land. For one day trade absolutely ceased in Lendon. Nobody would take atybedy's note or bug anyhody's securities. Where ors railed, banks broke, universal ter the land. For one day trade to London. Nobody would take buy attylody's securities. Where botween England prosperous and defill? It was all in a change of dence was prosperity. Distrust

Was rule. ICheers, Was prosperity. Distrust Then began the slice growth of confidence again, which took years. But England's prosperity did not perish, in our own country we have had many such instances, many more than I mean to mention for hetery on that subject is as cheaped abundant as wheat when times go nard. Away book in 1857 the country was overwhelmed by one of the crises. The great land speculation was the termination of a period of prosperity too much prolonged. Whole families, whole towns and chies were rained, and the memory of it, long ago as it was clouds some family histories here in Maine to day. Prosperity, speculation, hard times, it is the same succession of events all the world over

WHEN THE ARMY CAME MARCHING HOME The hard times of 1837 are part of history, but at less half this audience can remember 1873. We had of men had been withdrawn from productive in-Castry to try to kill each other. All the rest were busy providing for the wants of those in the field And running in debt \$3,000,000,000 to pay the bills. When the army came marching home the men all went to work. The soldier, weaned from his home hes and breadened by his travels and battles, scattered himself all over the land, and the land teemed with enterprises and with vigorous men. Millions had been flang out with such profusion that dollars meaned hat dross. It was the old story over again. We had not contracted as England did in 185 to lead the world live times as much money as there was in it. We had done worse. We had piled up importations and spent money as if wealth was but a wish and a rub of Aladdia's lamp. You will find in a book of Professor Calirnes a prophety of what would happen to us in 1875, made just before it did happen. Then came five years of stringle tack to a sound currency, the restoration of foundence and then confidence restored; fourteen Pears of prosperity, the results of which have never yet been effaced and aever will be until the sun classes to pour its energies upon a productive earth. We had hard times then, but, thank heaven, the American people stood steadfast and listened to no false prophets and no false economics, but moved attendantly toward a sound currency, and the long-point-up energies of the great American people rushed prevent in the straight line of progress. (Applause.) When the army came marching home the men all

ON THE WAY TO WEALTH.

We have just passed through another of those trible crises, and are on our way to other years If wealth with this additional benefit, that the dis-Wen as well as more abundant than ever before. in 1893 we had a great crosh, as we had in 1873; all the world went with us, but, for special cause, we

ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN EXPLAINED THE CZAR AND CZAPINA START ON THEIR CONTINENTAL JOURNEY.

HER HUSBAND TO PARIS.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 25.-The Czar and Czarina left the palace at Peterhof at noon to-day on their way to Vienna, where the first of their visits will be made. Their Majesties took a railway train via Warsaw. They were accompanied Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs; General Count Vorontzoff-Dashkoff, Chief of the Ministry of the Imperial House and Imperial Domains; Princess Galat-

zin and a full suite of aides-de-camp and court attendants. The usual precautions of guarding the railway, etc. were observed.

Paris, Aug. 25.—The "Autorite," noticing the report that the Czarina is to remain at Balmoral as the guest of Queen Victoria while the Czar is in Paris, says: "If this report is true France will be face to face with an event of enormous gravity, the consequences of which will be invalent. ity, the consequences of which will be in alculable,"

The above dispatch is fust as unwarranted as it is enigmatic to most persons. In the first place, the "Autorite" is an obscure newspaper of Paris, in which its editor, M. Paul de Cassagnac, constantly attacks the French Republic, and ventilates his sentiments during the protracted interview which the ex-Govfaithful since the fall of Napoleon III. In the second place, the report upon which the sensational article of the Bonapartist organ is based must have been manufactured out of whole cloth, only to serve as a pretext for another assault against President Faure. The instruction has been made, very likely, that the the French President on account of the malignant for political purposes. This is also the cause by which opposition papers affected to explain the resolution of Miss Lucle Faure not to marry. But no attention is paid in France to the ransacking of such painful yarns. At any rate, if the Czarina did not accumpany her husband in his visit to Paris, that fact would not have the "enormous gravity" and the incalculable consequences, so exercity pointed out by the unimportant Imperialist paper of M. Cassag

M'KINLEY'S LETTER READY.

IT WILL BE GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC TO-MORROW MORNING.

MR. HOBART'S TO FOLLOW IN ABOUT TEN DAYS-THE TWO CANDIDATES HAVE A CON-

Canton, Ohio, Aug. 25 .- Major McKinley was at work all the morning upon the final revised proof of his letter of acceptance. He denied himself to all callers, and was toiling earnestly with his long letter when a carriage drove up and Garret A. Hobart alighted with his letter of acceptance in his travelling bag. Mr. Hobart was not expected on so early a train, and | Harri consequently there was no one to meet him at the station. He was accompanied to the Mc-Kinley residence by H. H. Kehlsaat, of Chicago, whom he met on the train, Mr. Hobart arrived at 10:40. Major McKinley met him at the door and took him into his study. The floor was covered with proofsheets. The room looked like an editor's sanctum, and Mr. Hobart laugh-ing at the confusion and evidences of the bard work, said: "Since you are in the letter-reading business, Major, I've brought you another

ing business, Major, I've brought you another one to look over."

The two men then sat down and Major Mc-Kinley read Mr. Hobart's letter and discussed it with him. Mr. Hobart, in his turn, read Major McKinley's letter. Each candidate expressed the highest satisfaction with the other's letter of acceptance. Major McKinley's 1stter will bake about 10,000 words, and it will be given to the public through the medium of The United Associated Presses on Thursday morngiven to the public through the interstay morn-

ing.

Mr. Hobart started for the East by the way of Cleveland at 4:30 this afternoon. He was here two hours and a half longer than he expected to be when he arrived and he had expected to be when he arrived, and he had ample time to discuss the whole political situation with Major McKinley. Mr. Hobart's letter of acceptance is short and will be published about ten days after Major McKinley's has been given to the public.

been given to the public.

Arrong the callers on Major McKinley to-day were Lloyd Collis, of New-York City, and upward of twenty travelling salesmen representing all parts of the country. Messages announcing the organization of McKinley and Hobart clubs are still coming in from all parts of the country. To-night among the telegrams which came to Major McKinley were several congratulatory upon the speech which he made to the farmers vesterday. o the farmers yesterday.

A NEW YORK ARTIST DROWNED.

BENONI IRWIN MEETS DEATH BY THE UPSET-TING OF HIS BOAT.

Williamtle, Conn., Aug. 25 - Benoni Irwin, aged fifty-six, a New-York artist, who has been spending the summer in South Coventry, was drowned in ake Wadgumbaug, lu that town, this afterno He was taking a photographic view of the lake, standing in the boat, when the boat upset in eight feet of water. Although an expert swimmer, he was drowned before aid could reach him. The body was soon recovered. He lived in Yonkers, N. Y., and had a studio in New-York. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

Mr. Irwin was well known as a portrait painter in this city. Some time ago be had a studio at No. 58 West Fifty-seventh-st. Last year, however, he moved to the Carnegle Studio Building at No SCI Seventh-ave., where his work had been carried on ever since. He was a member of the Players and also belonged to the Century Association. He was widely acquainted among the members of his profession.

A 12-YEAR OLD BOY DRUNK ON COCKTAILS. Policeman Frazer, of the West Sixty-eighth-st station, found Henry Gebhard, twelve years old, of No. 23 West Sixty-first-st., in an intoxicated condition resterday at Sixty-second-st, and the Boule

ward. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where he was revived and sent home.

He had found a bottle of Manhattan cocktails in his noise, tasted the contents, and was so pleased that he nearly emptied the bottle. Before going home he assured the hospital physicians that he would never touch a bottle of that kind again.

YELLOW FEVER IN CUBA.

Washington Aug. 3.-The official report of the Spanish Army Sanitary Corps for the second ten days of July shows that there were remaining in the military hospitals of Cuba at the end of that the military hospitals of Cuba at the end of that period \$838 cases, 5,588 of which were new; and that 34s deaths occurred, 25e being due to yellow fever. Of the new cases, 116 were due to wounds received in battle. The United States Consul at Matanzas reports twenty-eight deaths from yellow fever, confined to Spanish troops, during the week ended August 12, and fifty-two deaths from the same cause in Havana during the same period.

REPORT OF SHIPPING COMMISSIONERS.

Washington, Aug. 25.-The annual reports of United States Shipping Commissioners for the year ended June 26, 1896, show total shipments and discharges of seamen for American seagoing vessels to have been 129.485, as compared with 118.495 for the charges were \$5,429, as compared with 56,073 the year previous. San Francisco increased from 20.872 year previous. San Francisco increased from 29.52 for 1805 to 25.83 for 1806. Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans and South Atlantic ports show decreases, which are attributed to the disturbed condition of trade with Cuba. The shipments of seamen out of a total of 79.539, as compared with 65.99 for the previous year, show 21.254 Americans, against 21.881 previously. New-York showing an increase in Americans from 3.362 in 1895 to 6,437 in 1896.

THE CHICKASAW NATION ELECTION.

Independence, Kan., Aug. 2.-Complete returns from the elections in the Chickasaw Nation show that Harris has been elected Governor by a majority of fifty-three over Jones Walf. Harris was the candidate of the half-breed, or professional element. As a big najority of the half-breeds were elected to the Serate and House, a radical change for the hetter may be expected in the management of the Chickasaw Nation.

The suit begun a few days ago against the well-known broker, J. S. Stanton, has been withdrawn, it having been commenced through some misunderstanding, and owing to a letter of advice touching the investment of the securities having gone astray. This letter has since been delivered.

THE NEW SECRETARY LONG A FRIEND OF THE PPESIDENT.

TEMBER 1-THE GEORGIA STATES-MAN'S PLANS.

Washington, Aug. 25.-Secretary Smith to-day, replying to inquiries regarding his retirement, said: will retire from office on September 1, and it is my purpose to return to Atlanta at resignation was due aime to the fact that I intend to support Bryan and Sewah. I have always voted the regular Democratic ticket, and shall make no exception this year. It is my purpose to devote my time to the practice of law and to my private business. I have, however, signified my willingness State and National ticket, but the time necessary to the resumption of attention to my professional and private business will not permit me to enter actively into the campaign outside my own State. Ex-Governor Francis is expected to return to Washington on Monday, and Secretary Smith thinks he will assume his duties as Secretary of the Interior on Tuesday, September 1. The that he would accept the office and the further fact that his views as to the general financial policy of the Administration would be in entire accord with the known views of President Cleve ernor held with Secretary Carlisle last week The friendship between President Cleveland and

Governor Francis of Missouri began during Mr. Cleveland's first Administration. Mr. Francis, ther on the President at the White House and invited him to take part in some celebration in St. Louis. The Missonrians were received in the East Room, and Mayor Francis made, apparently impromptu of his robust and effective little speeches which seemed to make a great impression on the President, whose reply, under the impulse of the moment, was devoid of the usual perfunctory character of such responses. Mr. Cleveland further showed his appreciation of his visitor by inviting him to stay to ended to this day. After Mr. Cleveland's election those discussed for a Cabinet position, and, it is aid, there was at one time an Intention on the aid, there was at one time an Intention on the treshieut's part to offer him the portfolio now placed in his disposal. Personal pressure from the South across of Hoke Smith and factional opposition to lovernor Francis from Missouri controlled the day. Governor Francis section at the late Chicago Concurion, where he led the sound-money forces in the lissouri delegation, it is understood, did not by any means diminish the exteem in which the President is at minish the exteem in which the President rist meeting by many visits paid by Governor Trancis to Washinator, on each of which occasions had been a visitor at the White House. The selection of a new man for the head of the nierior Department, instead of the promotion of ne of the assistant secretaries, relieves the situation of emborrassement, as the Chief Assistant Secretary, teneral Sims, of Misrissippi is understood to be for recomment. The Interior Department has had one one what demoralizing to the discipline of the Deartment. The Interior Department has had one ther secretary from Missouri in recent years—General Line W. Volte, who was ampointed by President

er secretary from Missouri in recent years-Gen-l John W. Noble, who was appointed by President WIPED OUT BY A FOREST FIRE.

REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF ONTONAGON, MICH. -DIAMOND MATCH'S HEAVY LOSS

Marquette, Mich., Aug. 25.—The village of Ontonagon, midway between Houghton and Ashland, on the south shore of Lake Superior was almost completely wiped out by fire this evening. Forest fires have been raging in that section for several days, and great damage has been done to farm property. Several small towns have also suffered somewhat. To-day's fire started in the brush surrounding a swamp near the outskirts of Ontonagon, and, fanned by a high wind, soon reached the town and got beyond control.

Since 7 p. m. the telegraph wires to Ontonagon have been down and it is impossible to secure any details of the damage done. It is believed, however, that the greater part of the town is destroyed. If this proves to be true the loss will be very heavy. The Diamond Match Comwill be very heavy. The Diamond Match Com-pany has at Ontonagon a vast amount of flu-ished lumber, two large sawmills and a box factory, the machinery in which is of extremely not less than \$2,000,000. No information as the amount of insurance is obtainable. Owing the fact that telegraphic communication is cut essible to confirm early reports of

SUICIDE OF A CONTRACTOR.

NO APPARENT REASON WHY HE SHOULD TAKE

HIS LIFE-FOUND HANGING IN HIS ROOM. Nos. 2094 and 3.165 Third-ave., committed suicide by hanging with a clothesline at his home. No. Si2 Third-ave, yesterday afternoon. Chapman re-armed home from a week's vacation on Long cland Sound. All day yesterday he was in joyial mood and stayed at home talking to his wife. At 4 o'clock he went to his room and was not seen again until 5.30 o'clock, when Miss Maggie Farrell, who lives in the same house, went ate the room and found him hanging to the door. Miss Farrell screamed and summoned Mrs. Chap-man, who cut her husband's body down and called e police. An ambulance was sent for from Ford-

on the noose.

So far no cause for Chapman's deed has been discovered. Mrr. Chapman said that her married life had been happy. Chapman's partner said last night that the Banness of the firm were in a good condition, and that there was no apparent reason

NO STRIKE OF AMERICAN SEAMEN.

San Francisco, Aug. 25-Andrew Furaseth, secre that the dispatch from New-York, printed yes-terday, stating that a general strike of seamen throughout the world is contemplated, is wholly untrue as regards American sailors. He is entirely ignorant of any such movement and ex-presses the belief that American seamen would not be affected by strikes in Europe were such

talk of an international seamen's strike under extalk of an international seamen's strike under existing circumstances, said Thomas J. Elderkin president of the lake Seamen's Union, yesterday. Such a movement is being agitated from England but the different seamen's organizations are too fittle in harmony with each other to make such a thing a possibility in this country. The letters I inverseeived in regard to the strike favor calling it all over the world within a month. The Executive Board of the International Seamen's Union of America is now taking a vote on the question, but I have no doubt the result will be against ordering a strike. One vould not be successful if called. The condition which it is hoped to better does not exist on the lakes, except perhaps in regard to wages."

LOW RECORD PRICE FOR CORN.

St. Louis, Aug. 25.—Cash corn broke the record, on 'Change this morning, and reached the bedrock price of 1912 cents a bushel. So low a price has never en known before in the history of the St. Louis market, and was in a measure a surprise. The price of cash corn in this market last year was 34 cents, or nearly 15 cents higher than it is at pres-

END OF THE TINPLATE STRIKE. Elwood, Ind., Aug. 25 -The tinplate strike was

ended at mionight last night by the company signing the scale, and the city is wild with rejoicing. The strikers are greatly pleased at the outcome, and spent the night to celebrating. THE SUIT WITHDRAWN.

The suit begun a few days ago against the wellknown broker, J. S. Stanton, has been withdrawn, it having been commenced through some misunderstanding, and owing to a letter of advice touching the investment of the securities having gone astray. This letter has since been delivered.

HOKE SMITH'S SUCCESSOR. TWO BALLOTS AT SARATOGA.

TEN CANDIDATES PROMPTLY PLACED IN NOMINATION.

ALDRIDGE LEADS WITH 227 VOTES, WITH FISH SECOND-LITTLE LIGHT ON THE FINAL RE-SULT-WARNER MILLER AND OTHER M'KINLEY MEN SHUT OUT OF THE

CONVENTION IN GROSS DEFI-

ANCE OF THEIR RIGHTS. The Republican State Convention assembled in Saratoga yesterday. Representative Frank S. Black, of Troy, was chosen temporary chairman and General Stewart L. Weodford, of Brooklyn, permanent chalrman. Ex-Senator Warner Miller and other Anti-Machine delegates were excluded from the Convention George W. Aldridge, Hamilton Fish, John Palmer, Archie E. Baxter, Frank S. Black. James A. Roberts, James W. Wadsworth, Timothy E. Ellsworth, Edgar T. Brackett and Charles T. Saxton were placed in nomination. Two ballots were taken without result, George W. Aldridge leading on the second ballot with 227 votes Thomas C. Platt declined to permit the use of

THE WORK OF THE DAY.

IRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

his name as a candidate

Saratoga, Aug. 25 .- Mr. Platt announced early this morning that he did not intend to nominate himself for Governor and would graciously permit any of the gentlemen who had been sollciting support as candidates for New-York's chief office to resume their canvasses for delegates, which had been intercupted for several days by his toying with the bauble of the Governorship himself. The Oswego delegation take to themselves the credit of forcing Mr. Platt to say that he had withdrawn as a candidate for Governor. "I have no doubt Mr. Platt was a candidate up to the moment we visited him," said one of the delegates to-day, "but we used plain language to him. We told him that as his friends we would advise him that he could not be elected. And then it was that he stated that he was not a candidate."

Lieutenant-Governor Saxton, when he heard of Mr. Platt's statement that he was not a candidate, said: "I shall not believe that Mr. Platt is actually out of the race for the Governorship until some other candidate is nominated. I shall look for a deadlock upon candidates for Governor, and then an attempt to stamped - the Convention for him.

MR. LAUTERBACH EXASPERATED.

Edward Lauterbach was greatly exasperated by the action of the Oswege delegation in thus compelling Mr. Platt to announce that he was not a andidate. Three hours later, just as the Repubican State Convention met, he went to Patrick H. Cullinan, one of the members of the Oswego delegation, and reproached him for his action and entered into a long argument with him to convince him that he had made a bad political error, and that Mr. Platt could be elected if nomi-Mr. Cullinaa, how a de maintained his at titude that it would be dangerous to nominate Mr. Platt. Mr. Platt, moreover, prolonged the talk about his nomination by giving out for publication a telegram to him from Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy and senior member of the law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt of which Frank H. Platt, the ex-Senator's son, is the junior partner, in which Mr. Tracy declared that he ought to accept the nomination for Governor. The telegram reads as follows:

You should accept the nomination. It will unite and consolidate the party, and you will be elected

The several candidates for Governor, relieved of the pressure of Mr. Platt's suspected candidacy, went to work earnestly to obtain support | tive support of for themselves among the delegates, and people began believing that possibly a nomination might be made to-day. That hope was quickly not yet ready to reveal to his followers the name of the man he has selected as his candidate for Governor.

EXCLUDING MR. MILLER AND HIS FRIENDS. plans for keeping out of the Convention Warner Miller and other friends of William McKinley. who had been elected as delegates. Added to this, Mr. Platt proposed to deprive William H Robertson, a McKinley delegate, of the position Republican State Committee. Further, he was determined to oust enough anti-Platt delegates to seat Charles W. Hackett once more as a member of the Republican State Committee and to re-elect him as chairman. Mr. Hackett Herkimer and Onelda countles. Lastly, he was resolved to keep out of the Convention Attorney-General Hancock and other delegates from Onondaga County, who had been elected as the representatives of 12,000 Republicans of that county. In all of which he succeeded.

MR. MILLER'S SPLENDID PROTEST Few who attended the convention will ever forget the speech that Mr Miller made in behalf of the people of Herkimer County, in their right United States Senator and once Republican candidate for Governor pleading for his fellow citizens. The very eminence of the man showed to what a daring extent Mr. Platt had carried | ment his system of ignoring the votes of a community. If he could be stricken down, any one could. Mr. Miller, in a calm, temperate way showed that he had received 34 votes out of 64 votes in the Herkimer County convention. "The Republican party," he said, "has always been in favor of an honest count and honest primaries". There might be wrongs done in small communities, but every one expects that a State not do any man injustice. A great act of injustice would be done him and his fellow-delegates if they were excluded from the convention. Mr. Miller made no threats, and it was obvious when he concluded his speech that 90 per cent had a right to a seat in the convention.

MR. PLATT PERMITS TWO OTES. Mr Platt permitted two votes to le taken in the Convention on the candidates for Governor, The result of the two ballots is stated below:

in any way decisive or as indicating who will be nominated. Frederick S. Gibbs said at 1 be nominated. Frederick S. Gibbs said at 1 a.m. "Mr. Platt must name the candidate for Governor before the Convention meets to-morrow or take the nomination himself." There was an impression late to-night that the candidate would be "Platt. Fassett, Cdell or some dark horse," as a noted politican said. But Aldridge, Fish, Wadsworth, Roberts and Saxton ONE FARE ROUND TRIP

ONE FARE ROUND TRIP

Althoridge regrets exceedingly that any hasty action was taken, and wishes it understood that action was taken, and would be "Platt. Fassett, Odell or some the dark beautiful the candi
It is the manifest defined to the dark beautiful to be properly action. The properly action was taken, and would be "Platt. Fassett, Odel

THE PLATFORM.

THOMAS C. PLATT STEPS ASIDE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES ADOPTED AT SARATOGA.

> THE FINANCIAL ISSUE-M'KINLEY AND HOBART AND THE ST. LOUIS PLATFORM INDORSED-WORK OF THE STATE ADMINISTRATION

> AND LEGISLATURE PRAISED. Saratoga, Aug. 25,-The platform adopted by the Republican State Convention to-day is as fol-

lows: The Republicans of New-York, in convention The Republicans of New-York, in convention assembled, congratulate their fellow-citizens throughout the country upon the distinctness of the issues by which, in the present campaign, the great political parties are divided. There is no equivocation in any of the party platforms nor doubt as to what the candidates intend.

AN ISSUE CLEAR AND DISTINCT. The allied Democratic and Populist parties say

that their success will lead at once to the free The Republican party says that the present gold standard must be maintained, and that the way to recover our lost prosperity is to return to the

wise industrial policy by which, under Republican rule, prosperity was achieved. The attempt to make an ounce of gold equal in value to only sixteen ounces of silver when it is now worth thirty ounces is hopeless and absurd. The United States could neither take nor use one half the silver that a free-coinage law would bring to their mints. This fact is so plain to the

bring to their mints. This fact is so plain to the world of commerce and business that the mere aunouncement of the success of the Democratic ticket would send gold at once to a premium, drive debtors into cruel liquidation and cause a further withdrawal of capital from investment and a further suspension of industry.

No injury could be inflicted upon trade and commerce, no fraud perpetrated upon labor, no shame visited upon the National reputation, mere hurtful than would be the enactment of a law compelling the people to accept in the payment of compelling the people to accept in the payment of debts a coin for \$1 which they could spend for not much more than half that sum. To allege that our stock of money is not now

assertion, but, if it were true, the evil it implies would not be cured by a law the first and instantaneous effect of which would be to drive out of circulation our entire supply of gold money, more than one-third of the whole. The employment of than one-third of the whole. The employment of all the minting resources of the Government in the coinage of silver dollars only could not in a period of fifteen years make up for the deficiency of circulation that would result from the retirement of gold. The currency per capita is to-day greater than it ever has been. The people can take no more money than they can buy with their labor, and what they can buy is value and not more denomination.

To the mainterance of a pure circulation of del-lars of full and equal value the Republican party is resolutely pledged, and for the firm establish-ment of that policy it asks the support of every citizen who wishes neither to cheat nor to be cheated.

chested

It must be constantly borne in mind that the conditions out of which this agitation for free silver has arisen were created by the Demo-cratic assault on the country's manufacturing industries. If there had been no interruption of the protective policy there would have been no interruption of business no failure of revenue and no lack of profitable employment for the and no lack of profitable employment for the people. The increase of \$262.315,400 to the face of the bended debt, which four years of Democratic rule has compelled, while in some measure due to the attacks in Congress upon the public credit by the pressure of free-silver bills, had its origin in a tariff act which converted a monthly surplus of receive the a greatly surplus o deficit, and exposed domestic production to un

The Republican party is wedded to no set of rates and schedules, but its cardinal principle is rates and schedules, but its cardinal principle is the protection of American industry. A tariff must be enacted which will provide revenues sufficient to meet the ordinary and necessary expenses of the Government, and so adjusted as to place American labor, without the sacrifte-of our high wage-system, on at least equal terms in our own market with the labor of other lands.

FOR M'KINLEY AND HOBART.

The nomination of William McKinley and Garret A. Hobart by the Republican National Convention is received by the Republicans of New-York with enthusiasm and confidence. We indoes the platform on which they were placed before the country, and assure to them the active support of every Republican within the borders of New-York.

THE STATE ADMINISTRATION COMMENDED. We commend the wise, dignified and popular effusion, dissipated by Mr Platt's lieutenants announcing administration of Governor Levi P. Morton, and that no nomination would be made until to- call attention to the contrast it affords with manded Berliner's opponent, glaring at th preceding Democratic administrations in its freedom from every form of public scandal. By the daily performance of duty in an honorable, efficient way, it has won the esteem of all the

With especial pride and satisfaction we call attention to the excellent record of the last Legislature and to the splendid vindication of its work in results already accomplished.

PRAISE FOR THE RAINES LAW. The Republican party has redeemed its pledge to enact a just measure of excise reform. The Raines Liquor Tax law, passed by Republican votes as a Republican measure against the bitvotes as a Republican measure against the bitter opposition of the Democratic party, has won, as it has deserved, the warm and general approval of public opinion. Nearly three-fourths of the liquor tax certificates have been granted for only ten months, and vet the revenues to the State are more than \$3,500,000. The rate of taxation for State purposes is 260 of a mill, and at this rate the receipts from the Raines act are equivalent to the placing on the tax rolls for State taxation the vast sum of \$1,300,000,000 of taxable property. More than \$7,000,000, moreover, has been placed by this law in the local treasuries of the cities and towns, and that is equivalent at the same rate to the placing on the rolls for local taxation of the further sum of \$2,600,000,000.

sum of \$2,600,000,000.

The Raines law has reduced the number of saloons throughout the State nearly one-third. It has reduced by nearly one-half the number of arrests for offences proceeding directly from the liquer traffic and to that extent it has reduced the expenses of the people for the administration of justice. It has been productive of public order throughout the cities and villages of the State through the closing of the saloons on Sunday.

on Sunday.

It has abolished the odious spy system by doing away with any occasion for its employ-

ment.

It has emancipated those engaged in the liquor traffic from the control of political organizations and from a position of dependency upon the influence of politicians to secure the privilege of conductive the liquor business. The salounkeeper, we repeat, is no longer the puppet of a ward politician, while, as he is obedient to the law, he stands in the fear of no man's displaceure.

ent to the law, he stands in the Par of no man's displeasure.

In every practical result the Raines act has disappointed its enemier and gratified its friends. It is a monument to the good faith, sagacity and courage of the Legislature by which it was enacted. The Democratic party would not dare to repeal it if they could. It is a law in the interest of the taxpayer, and equally to the interest of morality, temperance and good government. and good government

IN FAVOR OF GOOD ROADS. In the interest o, communication between tests, and he Convention speedily adjourned. the counties of the Stat., we favor the improvement of highways and the construction of good roads.

GREATER NEW-YORK. In obedience to the public will expressed in

a majority of almost 45,000 in a vote of the people concerned, the last Legislature established the munlcipality of Greater New-York. The Republican party does not fail to appreciate the serious problem of government that ciate the serious problem of government that has thus been imposed upon the Legislature succeeding. In order that it might have the advantage of the best suggestion, a Greater New-York Commission was created, and is now at work providing a charter for the new municipality, to be hereafter submitted to the law-making power. These steps have beer carefully taken in the interest of prudent conservative and well-considered action. The Republican party, which established the principle of home rule in the State Constitution, reaffirms its faith in that principle, and its purpose to of home rule in the State Constitution, teams its faith in that principle, and its purpose to confer upon the people of Greater New-York all the rights of self-government that are consistent with the dignity and safety of the State. It is the manifest destiny of this new municipality to become the metropolis of the world and to justify the act of its creation by incom-

THE OPENING SESSION.

ASSEMBLING OF THE CONVENTION AT

SARATOGA. PRELIMINARY WORK RUSHED THROUGH-CON-

GRESSMAN BLACK'S SPEECH STRIKES A RESPONSIVE CHORD-SCENES - AND INCIDENTS.

Saratoga, Aug. 25 -- Freed, temporarily at least, from the benumbing shadow of Mr. Platt's "stampede" candidacy, the delegates to the Republican State Convention assembled at noon to-day in somewhat liveller and more buoyant spirits than have been visible since the Tioga statesman first began to play his role of Caesar rejecting the proffered crown. The other candidates for the Governorship and their respective followings quickly emerged from the gloom into which they had been cast by the sudden obstruction of all booms but the Tioga chieftain's. The various canvasses so grotesquely interrupted Saturday night, and since then exhibiting ever, sign of suspended animation, took on new life, and the shouting supporters of the rival "Organization" aspirants

MORE THAN ROUTINE DULNESS.

demonstrate "what they were here for."

for the coveted nomination, whose clamor had

been stilled by the hypnotic influences at work

on Sunday and vesterday, began once more to

Yet, in spite of the natural reaction of the feeling, the opening scenes of the convention were marked by more than routine dulness. The delegates were slow in getting to the Con vention Hall, and the preliminary work of the organization was rushed through with 8 smoothness and monotony which did entire credit to the authors of the cut-and-dried programme which was followed. By noon, the hour set for assembling, probably half of the delegations were in their places, and a crowd of spectators, visitors at the hotels and villagers comfortably filled the galleries. While waiting for the absentees to appear three brase bands quartered in the galleries took turns in diverting the convention with "Oh, Mr. Austin when I was in Boston," and similar popular airs from the minstrel and variety stages.

GREETING TO PLATT AND SAXTON.

Mr. Platt was the first of the late comers to excite a demonstration. He was seen walking down the aisle behind the protecting form of ex-United States Senator Frank Hiscock, and the "Organization" forces in the Convention and a large share of the gallery spectators joined in greeting him with three cheers, while the three bands struck up "The Conquering

Hero Comes." The uprear caused by Mr. Platt's arrival was repeated, if not intensified, when Lieutenant-Governor Saxton came on the scene a few min utes later A Wayne County delegation in the gallery started the cry. "Saxton, Saxton, we want Saxton," and the delegates and spectators generally contributed to swell the volume of the greeting to the popular Lieutenant-Governor.

DELEGATES CALLED TO ORDER.

Representative B. B. Odell, jr., of the Orange Rockland-Sullivan district, called the convention to order as chairman of the State Committee, and after prayer by Bishop John . Newman, a number of substitutions and cor rections in the roll of membership were proposed and accepted. An amusing incident on curred when one of the New-York Assembly districts was called. "Sol" Berliner, who has rushed down to the foot of the stage, presenter the name of a delegate to act in General Danie Butterfield's absence. Another delegate fron the same district challenged Mr. Berliner's righ to act as spokesman for the delegation and pre

sented a second name. "The substitution has already been made," said Chairman Odell suavely.

"Thank you," exclaimed Mr. Berliner, "What substitution has been made?" de

"Your man is on the roll," replied Mr. Odel to the questioner. Berliner was already half-way back to his seat Rushing to the front again, red with anger anexcitement, he exclaimed: "Mr. Chairman,

"The gentleman is out of order," rejoine Representative Odell coldly, and Mr. Berliner though he continued the struggle bravely, coul-

not get the floor again.

A SURPRISE FROM MR. BLACK. Representative Frank S. Black, of Troy, wh was installed as temporary chairman of th Convention, treated his hearers in his speed on accepting the gavel to an oratorical sut prise. Mr. Black does not look like an orator nor has he the bearing or manners of one. Ye his speech scored a striking success with th delegates and the galleries. It was replete wit. clever phrases and brilliant with frequen flashes of wit, no matter if some criticist might properly be aimed at its extreme partisa temper and the savageness of its attacks upo the Democratic voter in a year when party line cannot profitably be drawn with old-time rigo: Mr. Black, who is a candidate for Governo himself, went out of his way, perhaps, t strengthen his canvass by launching som pointed and ingratiating compliments at Mi Platt, and he certainly made a little history off hand when he declared that the Republican Ne tional Convention at St. Louis did its work ur

der the leadership of Lodge, Hanna and Platt. John S. Kenyon, the temporary secretary of the Convention, created a good deal of amus ment by a bit of absent-mindedness which pu the Committee on Permanent Organization in Indicrous light. Having been instructed by th Chair to read the committee lists, he called o the names of the members of the Permaner Organization Committee and then careless! dipped into a report selecting permanent off cers which had thoughtfully been prepared be forehand and attached to the committee Its dent had subsided, Senator Coggeshall move a recess till 5 o'clock to enable the Committe on Credentials to pass on the Oneida, Herkime Onondaga, Westchester and other election cor

MORNING PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL. For an hour before the time set for the Convertion to be called to order the different organization paraded on Broadway. The procession extende over a mile, and the width of the street permitts. There were for lines to march in both directions. There were & feen bands in line and about two thousand mer nearly half of whom were distinctive uniform. The mammoth hotel piazzas, crowded with Saratoga's summer guests in bright attire, added muc to the scene, and no one who witnessed the sight questioned the clair of Saratoga to be the chan pion Convention town of the Union.

The Convention half began filling up at 11 o'clock Speciators' seats in the rear of those reserved to

The Convention hall began ming up at received for Spectators' seats in the rear of those reserved for delegates on the main floor were soon filled, and the front rows in the galleries were occupied befor 12 o'clock. A couple of hundred seats on the play form were taken by prominent leaders, State Committeemen and women. The number of women tollets who occupied seats among the special coupled seats are considered. ummer toilets who occupied seats among the spe tators was a noticeable and pleasing feature of th

CLEARANCE SALE BARGAINS. Stylish suits which we wish to sell while they and the have been reduced to half of former price GEORGE G. BENJAMIN, BROADWAY, COLETH ST.-Adv.

Continued on Fourth Page.